

## THE TIMES

PUBLISHED BY  
THE TIMES COMPANY,  
TIMES BUILDING,  
TENTH AND BANK STREETS,  
RICHMOND, VA.

THE DAILY TIMES is served by carriers on their own account in this city, Manchester and Harrison Heights for 12 cents a week, 50 cents a month, \$5.00 a year; by mail, 50 cents a month, \$5.00 a year.

THE SUNDAY TIMES—Three cents per copy, \$1.50 a year.  
THE WEEKLY TIMES—Issued and mailed in two parts—One dollar a year by mail.

Address all communications and correspondence to The Times Company.  
Reading notices in reading-matter type, 20 cents per line.

Card of advertising rates for space furnished on application.  
Remit by draft, check, post-office order, or registered letter. Currency sent by mail is at the risk of the sender.  
Times Telephone: Business office, No. 549; editorial room, No. 536.

Specimen copies free.  
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THE TIMES COMPANY,  
MANCHESTER BUILDING, 1121 HULL STREET.

PETERSBURG BUREAU, BYRNE AND HALLFAX STREETS, CHARLES E. NEWSOM, NEWS AGENT.  
PHONE 171.

WASHINGTON BUREAU, HARVEY L. WILSON, MANAGER, RAPILEY BUILDING, WASHINGTON, D. C.

THE CIRCULATION OF THE TIMES IS LARGER THAN EVER BEFORE IN ITS HISTORY, AND IS STEADILY INCREASING.

SUNDAY, MARCH 4, 1894.

## MEETINGS MONDAY NIGHT.

Pickett Camp, C. V., Central Hall.  
Hertford Union Lodge, Masons, Masonic Hall.  
West-End Lodge, I. O. G. T., Clay-Street Baptist Church.  
Jefferson Castle, K. G. E., Jr. O. U. A. M. Hall.  
Vashon Lodge, K. of P., Elletts Hall.  
Syracuse Lodge, K. of P., Odd-Fellows Hall.  
Jefferson Lodge, I. O. F., Odd-Fellows Hall.  
Richmond Lodge, I. O. F., Belvidere Hall.  
Anawab Tribe, I. O. R. M., Laube's Hall.  
Indiana Tribe, I. O. R. M., Toney's Hall.  
Grey Eagle Tribe, I. O. R. M., Jr. O. U. A. M. Hall.  
Richmond Paper Hangers' Union, Eagle Hall.  
West-End, W. C. T. U., Y. M. C. A. Parlor.  
Stonewall Commandery, Golden Grail, No. 2 north Ninth street.  
East-End Lodge, Golden Chain, Corcoran Hall.  
R. E. Lee Council, Jr. O. U. A. M., Jr. O. U. A. M. Hall.  
Patrick Henry Council, Jr. O. U. A. M., Powhatan Hall.  
Augusta Council, Jr. O. U. A. M., Jr. O. U. A. M. Hall.  
Grace Court, E. L. of A., Central Hall.  
Virginia Lodge, Tenth, Elletts Hall.  
Rescue Lodge, I. O. G. T., Gatewood's Hall.  
Mystic Temple, I. O. G. T., Pine-Street Baptist Church.  
McGill Catholic Union, Cathedral Hall.  
Carpenters' Union, Concordia Hall.  
Company "B," First Regiment, Armory.

The Times today issues a separate sheet, or in other words, a small, four-page paper, devoted exclusively to the home. Subscribers should be sure to secure both parts.

## GENERAL EARLY.

The death of Gen. Jubal A. Early is an event of too great and too solemn importance to be passed by without decided recognition and remark. He had his faults—all men have—but he had a tender heart, a brave and loyal nature, a burning and a boundless patriotism, and he loved Virginia better than all the rest of the world combined. This is not the time or place to speak of General Early's deeds as a Confederate soldier. They were great and they have given him a deathless name that will last as long as men bear arms, and that fame will be heightened, too, more by his disasters than by his successes. With a handful of half-starved, half-clad, unshod men, he held the open Valley of Virginia for months against one of the best equipped armies of modern times, outnumbering him anywhere from three to one to five to one, defeating it in open battle repeatedly, and baffling it for a whole summer in an expansive plain without a single defensive position. Early's glory as a stubborn fighter will come in great part from Fredericksburg, Second Manassas, Sharpsburg, Gettysburg, and the campaign of the spring of 1864. But his place as a commander will be fixed by his immortal defence of the Valley against Sheridan.

General Early is one of the very few shining lights which have remained so far to recall the most glorious period of American history. And not of American history only, but all history. There have been wars that may have been as obstinate, but we doubt it. There have been wars that were as bloody, but history shows no case parallel to ours in the devotion of the southern people to their national cause. Nowhere else can such a record be shown, where all the males, without regard to rank and condition, voluntarily and cheerfully took their places in ranks and stayed there through pitiless storms and under burning suns, without food, without shelter, without clothing, and without pay, each exultingly defying him when snoring in last and utter exhaustion. The bare statement of the enlistments on each side, and the duration of the war, are the most astounding testimonials to the heroism of the southern people that the history of the world furnishes anything like an example of. The United States Government enlisted more than 2,500,000 men, whose time of service equaled 2,229,539, on a three years' basis, while the Confederacy enlisted, all told, less than 700,000, and these 700,000 repelled 2,500,000 for four years. The case is argued when those facts are stated.

General Early was one of the most honored leaders of that immortal band, and he goes down to the grave with the love, veneration, and admiration of all of them who survive.

## THE DAY HAS DAWNED.

When a case is met in the spirit and temper shown by Senator Watson in the debate Friday night over the Australian ballot law its difficulties are already more than half overcome. When he candidly confessed that his section had been driven

by the stress of its situation to practice methods in elections which the good people there abhorred he dealt with the case in a manly way, which secures him the most earnest co-operation of all his fellow-Virginians in saving them from negro rule. When the case is thus stated, frankly and fairly, all men know just what question is presented to them, and all true men can work together earnestly and in full sympathy one with the other to cure the evil, whatever it may be. We think the people of the negro counties have made a mistake to put their reliance in frauds at the ballot-box as the method for averting negro rule, but we know the dreadful condition that confronted them. All that The Times asks is that election officers shall be forbidden to practice frauds, and it asks this for the sake of the white people themselves.

When Senator Watson's remarks are added on to what Senator Mushbach stated the bird told him, it is perfectly plain that the representatives from the negro counties admitted in the Democratic caucus that the way in which the Anderson-McCormick law has been administered in the negro counties has so disgusted the white people of those counties that a change in the election laws is absolutely necessary, or else the Democratic party will have to rely there exclusively in the future upon the ballots that are falsely put into the ballot-boxes for its vote. There can no longer be any doubt upon that point. This being conceded, amendment of the laws so that fraud will be forbidden is certain to follow. The Anderson-McCormick law is, therefore, doomed, and if The Times has contributed anything towards securing that result it feels amply rewarded for all the efforts it has made. We had been so humiliated and disgraced by Mahone's opprobrious rule that when we escaped from it we attempted to take a bond from fate against a recurrence of anything like it forever in the future. But, as the overbearing spring does, we went too far the other way. Our purpose was good, but we sought to accomplish it by bad means. Thank God the conscience of the good people of Virginia has been aroused, and it is now declaring to her representatives, what we rejoice that they are paying heed to, that it will suffer anything before it will allow a stain to fasten upon it. It is a glorious day for Virginia, and we believe it is the beginning of her new life. The Federal election laws being repealed, the old issues of the war are now all put behind Virginia's back. Her fate is now entrusted to the manly hands of her own sons. Each one from this day forward may look upon Virginia's future as something to be shaped accordingly as he shall live an open, frank, manly, truthful, and courageous life. The result is assured when this is the accepted law. Virginians of to-day are the peers of any Virginians that have ever lived, and with all old issues ended, and fair and honest elections secured, Virginia will keep step in the march of progress with the strongest and the quickest of all.

## FOLLY, FOLLY, MORE FOLLY.

Three weeks ago The Times said there was every probability the House of Representatives would pass Mr. Bland's bill to "Coin the Seigniorage," as it is called, and now that same House, which triumphantly repealed the Sherman law, has done this absurd thing. We do not believe the people, whose representatives have passed this bill, understand what they have done, for, if they had, we believe they would have made them understand unmistakably that it was not their will that it should be done. The thing is this in a nutshell. The Government bought a great mass of silver, paying for it with its promissory notes to the amount of \$126,758,218, which are now outstanding and to be paid, Mr. Bland says that if the Government coins from this mass of silver that it purchased \$126,758,218 of silver dollars, worth each only about fifty cents, and pays off those notes with them, they will remain of the silver bought enough silver to make \$5,156,681, each coin containing 771.4 grains of pure silver, and called a legal tender standard dollar, though each coin is in fact worth only about fifty cents. He says the Government therefore has a "seigniorage" or profit of \$5,156,681 in the transaction, and it will coin up this extra quantity into \$5,156,681 coins, which it will call \$5,156,681, and pay out to the people as \$5,156,681. It is not \$5,156,681; it is in fact worth no more than about \$2,578,340; but, says Mr. Bland, we will call it \$5,156,681, and the people will know no better, and he will willingly palm it off on them as \$5,156,681. There is no sort of reason why he should not have called it \$500,000,000, as well as \$5,156,681. If he was going to attribute to it a value that it did not possess there was no sort of reason why he should have limited the nominal value of each coin to double its true worth. He could just as well have called it twenty times its true value as double its true value. It is based upon the supposition that the Government can make a thing a dollar by stamping it as one, and it was no use to make silver the subject of the experiment. Paper or oak leaves, or bits of leather would have done just as well as silver, and there is no reason why the demand of Mr. Bland's bill should have been applied to silver. He should have said the Government intends by its issue to manufacture some money to the amount of \$5,000,000 or \$5,000,000,000, and it is of no consequence what it is manufactured out of; one thing will do as well as another so long as the Government declares that it is money.

People who believe a Government can do this may very well approve of the action of the House of Representatives in passing Mr. Bland's bill. But people who are unable to understand how Government can "impart" a value to a thing that the thing does not inherently possess, must look upon the passage of the bill as one of the most absurd things that men pretending to have sense enough to exempt them from a guardian's care ever did.

What will become of the bill now? The probabilities are all that that same Senate which triumphantly repealed the Sherman law will pass it also. Will the President then veto it or allow it to become a law?

The addition of \$5,000,000 of fiat money to our currency is a small matter in itself. The nation will carry it without knowing anything about it. The injury of this bill is in the passage of it at all. It will cause a profound shock to

the world, which understood our repeal of the Sherman law as public announcement that we had vacated the folly of our silver lunacy period. This will make the world think that we are still its victims, and we greatly fear it will damage us very greatly in that estimation of the world, which we so sadly need now. A veto we fear will do very little towards neutralizing the bad impression which the passage of the bill will make. Nevertheless we hope the President will veto it. It will be an object lesson and will open the eyes of many men who are benighted and blind now.

## AN AMIABLE CHARITY.

Charity, we are told, is the greatest thing in the world. When educational institutions shall no more be required, nor hospitals, nor orphan asylums, nor doctors, nor lawyers; when health and assurance and peace shall be established, and the human race, in perfection, shall occupy the whole earth as our first parents dwelt in Eden; then charity, old-fashioned, unimpaired charity shall be the essence and unfailing fashion of the soul. The prevalence of want and misery, in so many forms, now so largely engages the charitable, and good works are so treated as specialties, that we almost forget that charity is really a general thing making itself felt always and everywhere a free distribution and good habit of heart, and rather avoiding special exhibitions. Big shows of love or goodness are always under suspicion, are taken as "significant."

Charity is, in our day, only another name for good breeding. We are all objects of charity to one another, and the business of charity is to save feelings to avoid offences; personalities and hurts in every form and shape, and at all times to consult the agreeable and do kindness. There is one charity (as we say) that commends itself as especially amiable and profitable, and well bred. It is to try honestly and understand what a man says. It is very true that it is not every one that understands himself. Clear ideas are not common luxuries. This really makes room for all the greater charity. If we help the poor fellow out of his difficulty without a suspicion of ignorance, or ambitious magnanimity on our own parts, we do him a brotherly kindness. And we are both better for our conversation. Whose head is not full of unimpaired ideas? The common world is rather pleased at an exhibition of ignorance, and is happy at another's embarrassment; which is a vicious thing. Next to this last is one that rather resents a new idea, or to be told anything. This character is very impatient of any instruction. To make a communication to such a person is an extremely unpleasant thing. Your communication is apt to be either partially received or broken all to pieces, like a reflection from a broken looking-glass. What is more disagreeable than to be misunderstood, or half-understood? It makes one feel like a fool. But it is a charity to listen attentively when you are talked to; it is a delight to be understood and appreciated.

But there is another charity of this sort more amiable still. When two fairly intelligent and well meaning persons talk together (and most people are that way) there ought not to be antagonism; there ought to be terms of peace. If their selfish interests antagonize, they had best not argue. Or if they are merely playing the game of talk, and trying to beat one another down, that is still another question. That game begets hate. Both these last cases are to be referred to the Elysian Fields, in that artists and the literary tenderly fondle each other with ill-concealed claws. But when intelligent persons converse, propose and exchange views, there is a mutual duty; and charity is the peace maker. Her authority imposes on each that they shall take the pains to understand each other, and know what each means. Both claim to work on some principle and aim at some good end. And each owes it to the other to treat his proposition with respect, and honestly try and understand what he really means, and what is the underlying truth or fundamental principle that gives dignity and importance to his words. This charity that makes conversation dignified, pleasant and profitable, is most amiable and honorable. It gives and receives a blessing; it is twice blessed. And this handsome and lovely charity is accomplished by a high office. The science or art of Pleading, in the law, aims at the same end, truth and peace. A great authority tells us: "Let your reason serve to make the truth appear, where it seems hid." The wise man wisely says: "Every man will kiss his lips that give a right answer," and "As an ear of gold and an ornament of fine gold, so is a wise reprover upon an obedient ear."

## THE AUSTRALIAN BALLOT.

The friends of a genuine and complete Australian ballot should not withhold their votes from the Walton bill because it does not fill the measure of their reasonable demands. "Half a loaf is better than no bread," and some of the people are starving for a good, square election. The passage of the Walton bill will at least indicate a purpose on the part of the Legislature to make a change, and though—as John Randolph once entitled one of his carefully prepared speeches—"Change is not reform," we will in this case at least be getting out of a horrible rut. The Walton bill is obviously very imperfect, and must be much amended before we can claim a reliable Australian ballot system, but it is a beginning, and whenever the Australian system has been tried in any form—as far as we have heard—it has proven more satisfactory than was anticipated, though in many, if not most, cases the law was subjected to subsequent changes.

After all, we may say: "For forms of balloting let fools contest. That best administered is the best." And that is why we wanted the judges of election to be appointed by the county courts.

Major Baker P. Lee made a wonderful good use of the two minutes allowed him on Friday in the House of Delegates. In that very brief time he delivered an earnest and complete appeal for honest elections and the preservation of the Democratic party.

After Major Lee's performance a five-minute speech ought to be an exhaustive argument.

## EDITORIAL COMMENTS.

New York Sun: The Hon. Edward Oliver Wolcott, of Colorado, launches to scorn the idea that his State wants to get out of the Union. Colorado wants to stay in the Union, says Senator Wolcott. No doubt, and everybody wants to have it. But the great question is whether Sen. Parker, Mayor of Georgetown, is in the Union or not. At the present writing he has one leg in and one leg out. His friends had hold of the Union leg, but Sen. Wolcott had hold of the Mexico leg and he'd go if it took a leg.

New York Times: The question at issue between the Civil Service Commission and the Secretary of the Treasury is a somewhat difficult one, but it seems to us that its difficulties depend very much on the spirit in which they are met. Mr. Roosevelt, for the commission, holds that "reductions"—that is, changes from a higher to a lower grade and salary—and removals from political motives are forbidden in the classified service by the President's rules, which have the force of law. Mr. Carnegie, on the other hand, appears to hold that the rule to that effect is not clear and that any violation of it must be punished, if at all, by the courts. Mr. Carnegie is an acute lawyer, and, as a fact, his interpretation of a rule or law would inspire confidence. But it appears to us clear that the intention of the law and the rules is to prohibit any changes in the classified service for political reasons. It is perfectly clear that if any appointing officer chose so to interpret the rule, there is absolutely nothing to prevent him.

## FOR WHIPPING THE EDITOR.

Mr. George Booker, of Old Point, Fined for Libel.

The case of Mr. George Booker, of Old Point, charged with assault on the county or of the News, was heard in the county court Wednesday, and the news that Mr. A. B. Gilgou, of Richmond, son of the late Judge Gilgou, had been employed to assist in the prosecution, and that Col. R. C. Marshall, Commissioner of the State for Norfolk county, had been added to the counsel for the defence, drew a large crowd to the court-room, says the Hampton News of yesterday. After the report of the testimony, the account continues as follows:

The case was resumed at 8 o'clock, and Mr. E. E. Montague opened the argument for the prosecution in a most forcible manner, and for fifteen minutes gave forth a most pertinent reason why a verdict should be given for the prosecution.

He was followed by Mr. A. S. Sagar and Col. Marshall, both of whom made a most forcible appeal, and showed the assault in the most favorable light, for their client.

They were followed by Mr. A. B. Gilgou, for the prosecution, who closed the case in a way that caused all colors to be thrown to the winds of the jury during the able arguments of the gentlemen who had immediately preceded him, and putting the assault in a most forcible light, and showed the assault in the most favorable light, for their client.

The case was given to the jury at 10 o'clock, and for an hour they discussed the matter, and it began to look like another hung jury, when Mr. Sagar's stick was heard rapping on the door and the juryman filed out. After the usual questions, the jury reported that Mr. Booker had been found guilty of the offense whereof he was charged, and fined \$5.

The smallest of the fine caused a general smile to go around the large crowd, and as the jury returned, they quickly scattered to their homes.

The closing argument of Mr. A. B. Gilgou was unquestionably one of the most logical and conclusive expositions of the law that we have heard of since ever heard in Hampton, and in the minds of many it was the strongest grouping of facts and law given here for years, and that in a court where Senator Voorhees, Hon. John Goode, Judge Heath, and others have practiced. Mr. Gilgou is no orator, but his keen, finished style of argument places him in the front rank of criminal lawyers.

## BASE-BALL MATTERS.

Looks as if There Will be a Chance for the Cranks this Season.

At present it looks very much as if the cranks will have abundant opportunity to tell themselves hoarse at good base-ball games next season. The gentlemen interested in the Tri-City League last year are arranging to organize a league of the same kind, composed of four clubs, one each from Richmond, Manchester, Petersburg, and Norfolk. The three former cities have signified their intention to put teams in the league and a fourth of the league was sent to Norfolk yesterday to arrange about that city coming in.

It is more than probable a park will be built in the West-End and the city cranks will have a place to play in. The cranks will continue at Forest Hill park. If this is done Richmond will have the opportunity to enjoy the Manchester games as much as those played at Richmond.

Mr. Teddy K. Sullivan, of Washington, has called a meeting for next Tuesday to consider the matter of organizing a State league, but if the quadracity league is formed, of course the other scheme will be dropped.

Great improvements are in progress at Island Park for the coming season to the lovers of base-ball and foot-ball. The grounds will continue at Forest Hill park. If this is done Richmond will have the opportunity to enjoy the Manchester games as much as those played at Richmond.

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## ON THE MARCH!

RICHMOND, VA., March 5, 1894.

The old Anglo-Saxons called the month which we have just entered upon "Hyld Monath," which, by interpretation, means storm month. Under the old Roman way of reckoning, this was the first month of the year, and continued to be so in England until 1752. There's just two things about March which may be unfailingly predicted. The first is bad weather from the Signal Service, and the second is big bargains from us. We propose to let the winds do the blowing; we will do the selling. Hundreds of clumsy cases, bundles and packages have been opened for this week's SPECIAL SALE. To record all of our SPECIAL BARGAINS to-day would be a letter longer than Paul's letter to the Ephesians.

their load, and the stock is charming as it is great.

Dimity Daintiness, Arabian Indian, 12-12 and 16-16.  
Scotch Stripe Satin, in drawn-thread, a new idea in cotton dress fabric, 16-16.  
Aly weights, a dozen dreamy colors, in Crepes, 20c a yard.

Swivel Silk Gingham, 25 new pieces, just in.

French Organdies are here; our own importation; never prettier; 35c a yard. The grounds are Nile, Navy, White, Cream, Gray, Heliotrope and Black.

**MATTING.**

Eight hundred pieces of Matting; only the wrappers are stained. The outside looks bad; the Matting is perfect. Just one-fourth prices, though.

White Seamless Matting, 61-4c a yard.  
Fancy Kilo Matting, 81-3c.  
Heavy Sika Fancy Matting, 10c.  
Firm Contract White Matting with Inserted Figures, 16-16; 25c quality.  
Firm White Cotton Warp Matting, 12-12.  
Reversible Damask Matting, 40c quality.  
Navy Heavy Fancy Contract Matting, large carpet designs, 10c.  
Imported Extra Mikado Matting, 10c; 25c value.

There are eighty-one different design Matting, all perfectly new, and, as we stated above, not over one-fourth usual price.

**SILKS.**

191 PIECES OF VARIOUS KINDS AND QUALITIES HAVE BEEN ADDED TO OUR SILK STOCK THIS WEEK FROM AUCTION.

21 pieces Japanese Wash Silk in narrow and wide stripes; every one pure silk and fast colors. 29c a yard.

Pure Silk Double Warp Surahs, all shades, 25c a yard.  
25 pieces Figured Chinas, in satin effects, 40c.  
All-Silk Satin Rhadamans, 60c.  
119 Satin Rhadamans, 75c.  
Black Brocade Satin Duchesse, 75c; \$1.25 quality.  
All-Silk Double Warp Black Surah, 35c.  
Crystalline Benaline Crepes, all silk, all shades, including black, 35c.  
Pure Silk Black Armure, 30c.  
24-inch Pure Silk Black Armure, 30c.  
24 pieces Novelty Silks, for dresses and waists.  
Light Mourning Silk, a beautiful ashy blue, 40c.  
Wool and Silk Bengaline, 75c; \$1.25 value.  
Black Black Moire, 75c; \$1 value.  
White India Wash Silks, 42c a yard.

Lots of Silk bargains untold of here; space will not permit.

**NEW SPRING DRESS GOODS.**

What rainbow tint but is among these new Spring Woolen Dress Goods! Not a meagre few pieces, but profusion to choose from, with color variations that will prove most taking this season. Prices from highest to lowest within the limits of sterling values.

All-Wool 28-inch French Diagonal Whip Cord, 60c.  
All-Wool Raised Figure Hopsack, 28 inches wide, any shade, 57-1-2c.  
All-Wool Band Weave Bengaline, French effect, new, 50c.  
Wild-Wale Wool Cord, in spring shades, 25 inches wide, 12c a yard.  
24 Patterns Priestley's Colored Novelty Dress Goods, 50c, 55c and 58c a yard.  
\$1.00 for line of High-Class Silk and Wool French Dress Novelties.

**BLACK GOODS.**

Our reputation is at stake when we sell a Black Dress. Of safest makes to buy, there is no doubt but Priestley's stands head; it's not enough for a black dress to wear; it's most important that the color is right and will stay right.

All-Silk Hermit Velling, wide border, 60c.  
All-Wool Whip Cord, with silk dot, 75c.  
All-Wool Bengaline, 44 inches wide, 38c.  
Silk Warp Cigarette Cloth, 42 inches, Priestley's, \$1.10.  
44 inch Newport, an entire new pattern in crinkled design which water will not affect, 80c.  
Eudora, the Mourning Queen, 3 grades, from \$1.00.  
Full line of Priestley's Fancy Weaves, in black, are shown.  
Second Counter—Main Aisle.

But this week WASH FABRICS will share honors with the Silks and Woollens; so be it, for we have three times our usual assortment for your choosing. If counters and shelving smiled, you'd have a "thank you" nod as you relieved

We closed out an importer of White Metal Nontarin's Tableware

50 Photo Frames, 5c.  
The usual 50c Frames 10c.  
Double Photo Frames, 65c, from \$1.25.  
Large Filigree Toilet Bottles, 25c each, were 40c.  
Very large and handsome Tri-Cornered Toilet Bottles, 60c.  
50c for a Filigree Photo Frame, worth \$1.25.  
Silver Thimbles, 12-12c.  
Aluminum Thimbles, in Case, 50c each.  
Handsome Jewel Cases in White Metal, 80c; \$1.50 value.

**GENT'S FURNISHINGS.**

60 dozen more Gent's Percal Negligee Shirts, with French patent yoke, neat and genteel styles, 50c; guaranteed \$1.25 quality.  
Gent's Laundered Negligee Shirts, with three detached collars, \$1. Full line of boys' also.  
Men's Sanitary Wool Drawers, spring weights, 80c; \$1.25 value.  
200 dozen best value Unlaundered Shirts we have ever sold for the money. See what 50c does.  
100 dozen Plain Surah Silk Windsor Ties, 61-4c; 10c for a beauty.  
Men's and Boys' Outing and Working Shirts, fast colors, with patent yoke, at 24c—all sizes.

**SPRING WRAPS.**

Lates Parisian styles are in. Double Capes in Navy and Tan, \$1.65.

**THE COHEN CO.**

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Double Capes, with lace inserting, like Handsome, Waist-Length, Broadway Capes, with lace inserting, \$1.10.  
Colored Capes, various styles, in navy and black, 50c.  
Irish Frooco-Cloth Capes, with a row of ruffled satin, \$1.00.  
Capes, in Navy, 12-12, 14-14, 16-16, 18-18, 20-20, 22-22, 24-24, 26-26, 28-28, 30-30, 32-32, 34-34, 36-36, 38-38, 40-40, 42-42, 44-44, 46-46, 48-48, 50-50, 52-52, 54-54, 56-56, 58-58, 60-60, 62-62, 64-64, 66-66, 68-68, 70-70, 72-72, 74-74, 76-76, 78-78, 80-80, 82-82, 84-84, 86-86, 88-88, 90-90, 92-92, 94-94, 96-96, 98-98, 100-100, 102-102, 104-104, 106-106, 108-108, 110-110, 112-112, 114-114, 116-116, 118-118, 120-120, 122-122, 124-124, 126-126, 128-128, 130-130, 132-132, 134-134, 136-136, 138-138, 140-140, 142-142, 144-144, 146-146, 148-148, 150-150, 152-152, 154-154, 156-156, 158-158, 160-160, 162-162, 164-164, 166-166, 168-168, 170-170, 172-172, 174-174, 176-176, 178-178, 180-180, 182-182, 184-184, 186-186, 188-188, 190-190, 192-192, 194-194, 196-196, 198-198, 200-200, 202-202, 204-204, 206-206, 208-208, 210-210, 212-212, 214-214, 216-216, 218-218, 220-220, 222-222, 224-224, 226-226, 228-228, 230-230, 232-232, 234-234, 236-236, 238-238, 240-240, 242-242, 244-244, 246-246, 248-248, 250-250, 252-252, 254-254, 256-256, 258-258, 260-260, 262-262, 264-264, 266-266, 268-268, 270-270, 272-272, 274-274, 276-276, 278-278, 280-280, 282-282, 284-284, 286-286, 288-288, 290-290, 292-292, 294-294, 296-296, 298-298, 300-300, 302-302, 304-304, 306-306, 308-308, 310-310, 312-312, 314-314, 316-316, 318-318, 320-320, 322-322, 324-324, 326